

LIBRARY



CHEADLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH.

1944.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29099948>

To the Chairman and Members of the
CHEADLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Report for the year ending 31st December, 1944.

The Report is again a war-time one and, as directed by the Minister of Health, has been curtailed so that although there is a certain amount of necessary re-iteration, it deals chiefly with essential matters only.

The health of the public has generally been well maintained and though a certain degree of warweariness is to be detected amongst the adult population, the children are in good health and their nutrition is on the whole better than in pre-war days, no doubt, in some measure due to the generally better balanced diet, and to the provision of milk and meals at many of the elementary schools.

The vital statistics continue to be cheering. The death rate is one of the lowest on record, the birth rate is well up to the average and is greater than that of England and Wales as a whole. Mortality rates from the common infectious diseases are low, with no deaths from Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever or Measles, and only 2 from Whooping Cough and Influenza respectively. There has been a very appreciable fall in the number of new cases of Tuberculosis notified and the number of deaths from this disease are fewer than in the preceding year. No increase in the number of cases of Venereal diseases has been reported and it is encouraging to note that throughout the Country many people presenting themselves at the clinics for examination are found not to be infected with these diseases.

Except for the acquisition of land, there have been no housing developments during the year, but the local authority has been actively engaged in considering schemes for improving the housing and environmental conditions of this area. A large number of houses will be needed, not only to supply the requirements of young people but also to relieve those living in overcrowded and unfit houses of which there are many in the district at the present time. Post war years are likely to be busy ones and it is to be hoped that all those interested in the public health of their district will play an active part in carrying out

the various schemes that are envisaged for improving the houses environment and amenities of the people.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D.M. WILSON.

Council Offices,
CHEADLE,
Stoke-on-Trent.

July, 1945.

A.P.P E N D I X.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres)	60,291
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, Mid.1941	31,240
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1941) according to rate books.	8,154
Rateable Value..	£101,688
Sum represented by a penny rate..	£402.2.0.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF YEAR:

Live Births - Legitimate: Total 550, Male 298, Female 252.
Illegitimate: Total 24, " 10, " 14.
Live Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, 18.4.
Still Births - Legitimate: Total 21, Male 10, Female 11.
Illegitimate: Total 0, " 0, " 0.
Still Birth rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births 35.2.
Deaths - Total 284, Male 158, Female 126.
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, 9.1
Deaths from puerperal causes - from puerperal sepsis, 0.
Other puerperal causes, 0 - Total 0.
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:
All infants per 1,000 live births 57
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births. 52
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births. 166
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) 45
Deaths from Measles (all ages)... 0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).. 2
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age). 2

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

DAVID McGRUTHER WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
M.O.H., Cheadle Rural District.
M.O., School Clinic and Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.
S.M.I., Cheadle South.
JOHN WILLIAM BURTON, M.R.San. I., A.M.I.S.E.,
Engineer and Surveyor.
A.P. KEEY, M.S.I.A., (Appointed September, 1936)
Senior Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector and Chief Billeting Officer.
EWART A. BAGGULEY, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., (Appointed 5th November, 1943)
Sanitary Inspector and Meat Inspector.
HAROLD POINTON, Town Planning Assistant. (Joined H.M.Forces June, 1940).
HAROLD GLEAVE, Draughtsman.
GEORGE E. BENNETT, Clerk.
PHYLIS I. KINDER, Shorthand-Typist.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING THE CHIEF INDUSTRIES CARRIED ON IN THE AREA.

The Social conditions of the area have changed but little of late years and practically the whole of the district may be included in the term "working class".

The chief industries are brass and copper works at Froghall and at Oakanoor, Coal mining at Cheadle and Dilhorne, Paper Mills at Cheddleton, Colour Works at Cresswell and Consall, Textiles at Cheadle and at Tean, Dairying at Fole, Limestone quarrying at Cauldon, and at Hollington and around Cheadle respectively, a considerable number of men are employed at sandstone and gravel quarrying.

The following are average numbers employed in the various industries:-

Thomas Bolton and Sons, Oakanoor ... ... ... ...	... 740
" " " " Froghall	2,312
Foxfield Colliery, Dilhorne.. ... ... ... ...	.. 500

Silk Mill, Cheadle. ...	...	...	...	...	280
Tean Mill, Tean. ...	...	...	...	...	400
Paper Mill, Cheddleton..	...	...	...	...	730
Cheadle Textiles, Cheadle. ...	...	...	...	...	110
Cauldon Lowe Quarries...	...	...	...	...	125
Blythe Colour Works, Cresswell...	...	...	...	...	118
Co-operative Wholesale Milk Dairy, Fole...	...	...	...	...	255

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS:

There are 110 Factories, Workshops and Workplaces on the register. The workshops are comprised mainly of boot and shoe repairers, bakers and confectioners, milliners, joiners, tailors, wheelwrights, plumbers and decorators, and motor cycle agents and repairers.

WATER SUPPLIES:

The greater part of the district is supplied with water for drinking and domestic purposes from water undertakings owned by the Local Authority. The Tean and Hollington areas are supplied from a deep well at Teanford, Cheddleton, Wetley Rocks, and Werrington Areas from wells at Wallmyres and Cauldon, Waterhouses and Calton from Wells near Cauldon. The villages of Alton, Whiston, Kingsley, Foxt and Ipstones are supplied from springs in adjoining areas to which headings have been driven. Parts of the area adjoining the city of Stoke-on-Trent are supplied by the Water Board of that City, and Cheadle town is supplied from a deep well by the Cheadle (Staffs) Waterworks Company. From all the above the supply is constant and direct. The Hamlets of Waterfall and Swinscoe are still dependent on shallow wells, and though lately, after renovations, the water from the former has been satisfactory in quality, that of Swinscoe is heavily polluted. The water supplies to the villages of Ipstones and Foxt are still unsatisfactory. Unfortunately the water from the gathering ground supplying these two villages has the property of dissolving lead and numerous samples taken throughout the year have contained small quantities of this metal. An attempt has been made to prevent this solvent action by the addition of Calcium in various combinations and latterly it has been found that "whiting" has appreciably raised the p.H. and that now only a very minute trace of lead can be detected. Should this improvement be maintained the water may be consumed with impurity, but should there be any increase in the lead content a new source of water supply should be found for these villages with as little delay as possible. In twelve samples taken during the last 12 months the lead content has varied from 0.04 to Nil and the last two samples taken - 4th and 17th July, 1945, - showed a lead content of less than 0.01 parts per 100,000.

The Local Authority is still chlorinating its main water supplies

Below are given the results of chemical and bacteriological examinations of the various water undertakings owned and controlled by the Local Authority.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, 1944.

	Ipstones.	Werrington.	Alton.	Whiston.	Cauldon.	Kingsley.	Tea
Total Solids dried at 212 deg. F.	10.00	14.50	16.0	13.00	9.5	16.50	22
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0042.	Nil	0.0010.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0135.	0.0030.	0.0015.	Nil	0.0020.	0.0022	0.0
Nitric Nitrogen	Trace	0.42.	Nil	0.10	Nil	0.30.	0.5

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, 1944. (continued)

	Ipstones.	Werrington.	Alton.	Whiston.	Cauldon.	Kingsley.	Tean.
Chlorine	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.60
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 deg.F.	0.176	0.004	0.005	0.011	Nil	0.005	0.001
Appearance	Slight Opalescence.	Clear	Clear	Minute Trace. Suspended matter.	Trace suspended matter.	Trace suspended matter.	Clear
Injurious metallic contamination.	0.061	None	None	None	None	None	None
p.H. Value.	5.9	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.2	7.1

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT, 1944.

Count:- On nutrient agar after 48 hours Incubation at 37° C.	37 colonies per ml.	13 colonies per ml.	7 do.	4 do.	8 do.	9 do.	10 do.
On nutrient agar after 72 hours incubation at 20° C.	72 Cols. per ml.	16 do.	12 do.	8 do.	9 do.	13 do.	15 do.
Coli aerogenes content (presumptive Coli) after 48 hours incubation at 37° C.	25 do.	Nil do.	Nil do.	Nil do.	Nil do.	Nil do.	Nil do.
Other Micro Organisms present.	-	-	-	Nil.	-	-	-

EXTRACTS FROM SURVEYOR'S REPORT - 1944:Chaddleton Water Supply.

The amount of water pumped from 1st January, 1944 to 31st December, 1944, was 83,914,900 gallons which gives a daily consumption of 230,535 gallons.

Tean Water Supply.

The amount of water supplied to the general public from this station from 1st January, 1944, to 31st December, 1944, was 11,433,800 gallons, which gives a daily consumption of 31,411 gallons.

Tean Water. (Hollington Supply).

The amount of water supplied to the public from this station from 1st January, 1944, to 31st December, 1944, was 13,390,100 gallons which gives a daily consumption of 36,786 gallons.

Cauldon Low Water Supply.

The amount of water supplied to the public from this station from 1st January, 1944, to 31st December, 1944, was 8,910,200 gallons which gives a daily consumption of 24,478 gallons.

Water Extension.

Saltersford Lane, Alton.

338 yards 3" Asbestos Cement pressure pipes.

This main was laid to supply three outlying farms and three cottages. The latter were entirely without water and had to carry water for approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Eavesford Farm and Heath House Farm.

272 yards 3" dia. spun iron pipes.

This main was laid to supply the above two farms, one of which was entirely without water and the other had its own water scheme which failed during the summer period.

WATER SCHEMES.

Details of the description of the Council's nine water schemes given in last year's report are again applicable.

With regard to the Ipstones and Foxt water schemes. The water bacteriologically still maintains the improvement caused by the exclusion of farm livestock grazing over the gathering grounds.

With regard to the plumb-solvency action of this water on the lead pipes which was taking place following chlorination, the horizontal filters which are filled with lime stone, together with the addition of whitening and quick lime has retarded the plumb-solvency action and the actual dosage of whitening and lime required to prevent plumb-solvency action has now been ascertained by experiments. During heavy rainfall, however, the water collected on the gathering ground increases to such an extent that the quick influx of water passing through the filter tends to overload the filter, with the result that the water only receives partial treatment. Remedial measures are being taken to prevent the fluctuation of water passing through the filter during the heavy rain periods.

HOUSING:

No houses erected during the year.

Sewer Extensions:

None.

Septic Tank and Filter, Boundary.

A septic tank and filter has been constructed on land formerly owned by the New Haden Collieries. This plant will replace the old method of disposing of the sewage direct into the pit shaft.

Public Cleansing.

Following the unsatisfactory services given by the scavenging contractors the Council decided to do the work of refuse collection of both household refuse and night soil by direct labour. At the present time the following parishes are being served by direct labour refuse collection service:-

Alton.
Checkley.
Caverswall, (Werrington Ward.)
Cheadle.
Farley.
Oakmoor.

To do this work the Council have acquired two covered ash waggon and one tank vehicle for the removal of night soil and cleansing of cesspools. The Council have given careful consideration to this work and having regard to the satisfactory results of the work done by direct labour they have decided to do if possible the whole of the district as the time

becomes opportune, and are acquiring two additional covered refuse collection vehicles and one additional tank vehicle for night soil collection, etc.

DETAILS SUBMITTED BY YOUR SANITARY INSPECTORS:

The year 1944 has been another difficult year owing to prevailing war conditions. Much delay has been experienced in regard to abatement of nuisances and general housing repairs, even after the work had been put into the hands of building Contractors. Furthermore the type of property owner who even in normal times was never very willing to comply with notices has seized upon the difficulty of obtaining labour and materials as an excuse for neglect to carry out repairs and thus constant revisits to properties have been required for even the smallest repairs. The more willing type of property owner is also deterred by the rocketting of building costs during the war period and **is** consequently loath to do more than the merest minimum.

In spite of these difficulties on looking back over the year it is surprising that so much has been accomplished.

HOUSING ACT 1936.

A further twelve months of war has seen a continued deterioration both in the condition of houses and in the overcrowding situation. This is reflected in the applications for Council House tenancy which are in the hundreds for every single house which becomes vacant.

Many families are living in houses which but for the war would have been reconditioned or demolished.

Where possible action has been taken to alleviate the poor conditions under which many families are today existing.

Towards the close of the year a Joint County Committee was set up to consider and advise on Rural Housing on the lines indicated in the Hobhouse Report on Rural Housing.

This Committee is to set a County Standard for the Repair or Demolition of Rural Houses and to consider means of overcoming difficulties such as staff for the actual survey and the housing programme which will follow, and the shortage of building labour and materials for the carrying out of reconstruction and repair will also be considered by the Committee.

The Hobhouse Report upon which Rural Housing is to be prepared in the future requires that a survey shall be made of all working class houses throughout the country within twelve months. The difficulty of conducting so comprehensive a survey in the time indicated can be imagined and most Local Authorities have not the staff to conduct the survey in the time given.

During the survey all working class houses will be classified into five categories, the categories are as follows:-

1. Houses satisfactory in all respects.
2. Houses with minor defects.
3. Houses requiring repair, structural alteration or improvements.
4. Appropriate for reconditioning under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.
5. Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable expense.

The Government will now have a complete picture of the Housing state of each Rural District.

The properties found to be in need of repair will be reinspected in more detail and these will be dealt with under the Housing Act. The full programme is to be completed in five years.

MILK SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS ORDER 1936 and 1938.

11 samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken during the year from the large dairy situated in this district and from vans delivering milk from

a Potteries Dairy. All these samples passed the Phosphatase Test indicating that they had been efficiently pasteurised, while 7 of the samples had Bacteriological Counts of over 100,000 per c.c., the maximum count under the Milk Special Designations Order. Following bad samples investigations were made at the dairy concerned, particular attention being given to the tin foil with which the bottles were capped and the sterilizing of the bottles. We are of the opinion that the filthy state in which some householders return bottles to the dairy may result in the bottles resisting the sterilizing action of the washing and sterilizing machine. The Manager was urged to pay particular attention to the preliminary cleansing of doubtful bottles.

During one of these visits of inspection it was noticed that one of the operatives, who was engaged in transferring the bottles from the washing and sterilizing machine, repeatedly grasped the bottles by their necks by placing the palm of her hand over the top of the bottles. This was also pointed out to the Manager as a possible source of contamination. It would seem that no matter how perfect a machine the human element is the deciding factor as to its efficiency.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938 - MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER 1926.

Improvements to cowsheds and the provision of dairies or milk sheds have continued, although on a reduced scale, partly as a result of a voluntary desire on the part of the farmer to improve the standards of his farm and partly following visits made either on change of occupier or notification of the intention of the farmer to commence milk production.

It is gratifying to see that the Government assistance in laying main water to farms has been taken advantage of in several instances. With the future extension of the Council's mains many farms will be able to take advantage of this prime necessity to dairy farming.

Close liaison is maintained with the County Council in regard to unsatisfactory samples of milk taken by their Sampling Officers and in every case reported, inspection of the premises and advice as to the probable cause of the unsatisfactory sample has been given, not without effecting improvement in most cases.

Registration of Cowsheds and Dairies.

Cowkeepers and Wholesale Purveyors of Milk.	1,005
" who carry on Wholesale Trade.	812
" who carry on Retail Trade.	193
Roundsmen only.	5
New registrations during the year.	51
Factory - processes carried on pasteurising, sterilizing, condensed milk, canning and brine cooling.	1
No. of Inspections (Cowsheds and Dairies, milkshops).	416
No. of Notices.	47
New Cowsheds erected.	6
New Dairies erected.	4
Cowsheds and Dairies cleansed.	64
Lighting and ventilation improved.	9

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

104 visits were made following cases of Infectious Disease. Disinfection was carried out in each case.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

No. on register,	110
No. of Inspections.	31
No. of Notices.	2

BAKEHOUSES.

No. on register.	9
No. of Inspections.	24
No. of Notices.	3

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Only one slaughterhouse is in operation in this district and is used solely for the slaughter of animals for the Mental Hospital at Cheddleton, by arrangement with the Ministry of Food.

At this Slaughterhouse 100% inspection of animals slaughtered has taken place.

No. of Registered or Licensed Premises.	42
No. of premises in use.	1
No. of Inspections.	68

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

These consist of Bone Calciner, Knackers Yard and Gut Scraper.

No. on Register.	3
No. of Inspections.	59
No. of Notices.	9

PETROLEUM ACTS.

Petrol Licences Issued.	62
Carbide " "	2

SHOPS ACTS.

During the year 81 routine inspections and observations were made and no prosecutions were taken.

SCAVENGING.

The Local Authority has continued to scavenge by direct labour the Ward of Caverswall, the parish of Checkley and the Cheadle Special Drainage Area. In addition the scavenging of the following parishes has been taken over by direct labour:-Alton, Farley, Oakamoor,Cheadle O.S.D.A. and Draycott.

The value of direct labour for scavenging is continually emphasised by the satisfaction of the public served and the consequent drop in the number of complaints received.

No. of Notices served on Scavengers during the year. 219

RATS AND MICE INFESTATION ORDER 1943.

During the year Rodent Control has passed from the County Council to this Authority with the exception of farm premises which are the responsibility of the War Agricultural Executive Committee.

The methods of destruction are those suggested by the Ministry of Food experts who have carried out many successful experiments in Rodent Control.

SURRENDER OR CONFISCATION OF UNWHOLESOME FOOD.

During the year 1944, 121 lbs. of sausage, 36 lbs. of Black Puddings, 240 tins of various foodstuffs weighing approximately 2 cwt., 9 lbs. of Cheese, 63 eggs, 30 lbs. Prunes, 28 lbs. Sausages, 52 lbs. of mutton, 37 lbs. Prunes and 1½ cwt. Peanuts were surrendered.

The following carcases have been inspected at Lymer's Slaughterhouse:-

111 cows. 22 calves. 6 sheep. 1 pig.

of which the following organs and portions have been condemned.

115 lbs. of Rib and Brisket Beef, 57 Beast Lungs, 5 Beast Livers.

10 Beast Heads, 1 Beast Udder affected with Tuberculosis.

2 Beast Livers affected with Cirrhosis.

2 Beast Livers affected with Angioma.

1 Beast Lung and 3 Beast Livers affected with Abscesses.

11 Beast Udders affected with Mastitis.

1 Beast Liver affected with Cysts.

1 Beast Head affected with Actinomycosis.

1 Beast Liver affected with Parasites.

The Carcase and Organs of a calf affected with Pyaemia.

Summary of work done by your Sanitary Inspectors during 1944.

Description of Premises.	Inspections and Observations made.	Notices served.		Nuisances abated.
		Statutory	Informal.	
Dairies and Cowsheds.	416		47	73
Scavenging.	1,982		219	229
Bakehouses.	24		3	3
Shops.	81		9	
Water Supplies & Samples.	32			
Milk Samples.	11			
Infectious Diseases.	104			
Slaughterhouses.	68			
Offensive Trades.	59		9	11
Factories & Workshops.	31		2	2
Petroleum Stores.	23			
Rivers Pollution.	38	2	12	12
Schools.	29			
Housing Act (Survey).	133	1	1	1
Rats & Mice Infestation.	156			15
Dwelling Houses.	1,186	22	105	216
Connections to Sewers.	6			
Tents, Vans & Sheds.	14	1	2	5
Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.	88			/
	4,481	26	409	567

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

There are two school clinics open to elementary school children in the Cheadle District, one at Cheadle, and one at Cheddleton. Three child welfare clinics, open to mothers and children under 5 years of age, are situate at Cheadle, Cheddleton and Blythe Bridge, and one anti-natal clinic is held at Cheadle on alternate Monday afternoons. All these are managed and controlled by the County Authority.

SCHOOLS - CHEADLE 1944:

There are in the Cheadle Rural District 34 elementary schools. Some are modern, many are middle-aged and a few are old, so old that retirement from the active list might well be considered. Little progress has been made by way of structural repair and renovation during the year, though some improvements have been made at Ipstones. At Kingsley the long desired conversion of privy closets to Water Closets have at last been carried out and at Tean Council School similar conversions are likely to be made in the near future. There is however a crying need for improved sanitation at several of the smaller schools in the more sparsely populated areas and this need will be evenmore pronounced when midday meals are provided for the children attending these schools.

There has been no deterioration in the general health of the school children during the year, though infectious diseases have again been prevalent, not in Epidemic form, but just in small and sporadic outbreaks, and a considerable amount of absenteeism and school closure has been due to these diseases. Headmasters of schools reported on infectious diseases as follows:-

Scarlet Fever 24. Measles 100. Whooping Cough 132.
Chicken Pox 154. German Measles 13. Mumps 24.

There has been a decrease in the number of children attending school clinic for minor ailments and their nutrition is still above pre-war standard. A few cases of Ringworms received attention but very few children were affected with nits or lice, no doubt due to the good work done by Health Visitors.

Milk in Schools:- There is now only one school in the district at which milk is not provided. The approximate school population is 3,600 - 2,800 children have $\frac{1}{2}$ pt milk at school, 60 have $\frac{2}{3}$ pt and 141 have free milk. The percentage of children having milk at school is approximately 74%.

At three of the schools hot dinners are provided at midday. The number of children attending the three schools is 778 and of this number 418 or approximately 54% have a hot dinner at school. All concerned are agreed that the children have benefited by having milk and meals at school and that this additional nourishment has improved both their physical and mental ability.

Owing to transport and other difficulties the delivery of milk at some of the schools is later in the day than is desirable but on the whole there is little to grumble about and the difficulty that arose through some schools receiving this milk in bulk and not in bottles has now been largely overcome.

Evacuees:- The number of evacuees billeted in this area during the year varied between 128 and 100 and at the end of the year there were only 100. There was no disproportionate amount of sickness or disability amongst them, nor were they more prone to minor ailments than the local school children. They did, in fact, compare quite favourably in health and nutrition with the local children and were definitely benefited in both respects by their sojourn in the country.

Scabies:- Twenty five cases of scabies were reported by Head teachers and the total for the area that came to my notice was 68.

This disease has been much more prevalent than in previous years but as the public are now much more familiar with this malady than formerly cases have been presented for treatment at a comparatively early stage and consequently have been freed of the infestation more easily and with much less absence from school on this account. Difficulty however has arisen in the case of large families and in several instances it was necessary to make use of the facilities placed at the disposal of the local authority at the fixed First Aid Post, Cheadle. Here 19 children have been treated during the year and 44 attended the school clinic for advice and treatment. One or other of

The Benzyl Benzoate preparations was used for treating affected persons and the results have been very satisfactory.

Only 7 cases of Impetigo were brought to my notice at the school clinic, though as a complication of scabies an impetigious eruption was quite common.

Tuberculosis:- Marked reduction in number notified

1944		1943.	
Pulmonary.	Males. Nil.	Males.	Nil.
	Females. Nil.	Pulmonary.	Females. Nil.
		Males.	7.
Non. Pulmonary.	Females 2.	Non. Pulmonary.	Females. 6.

Diphtheria - Immunisation:- Continued and satisfactory progress is being made with immunisation though necessarily at a slower rate. Difficulties still arise with children under school age but intensified propaganda is intended.

Immunisation and Schick Testing.

Number of injections 2. Material Used A.P.T. Schick Testing Nil.

	Table 1				Table 11
Area.	No. of Forms issued.	No. of Consents.	% of Consents.	No. Innumised.	Schick tested cases.
Cheadle R.D.	40	37	92%	37	None.

Infant Welfare Centre.

Cheadle R.D. 1. .X. •	155 25	151 23	98% 92%	151 23	None.
----------------------------------	-----------	-----------	------------	-----------	-------

NOTE:- .X. Number of children under 5 years of age immunised elsewhere by the Medical Officer of Health.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The number of live births, still births and deaths are those registered (but excluding re-registration) during the Calendar Year, adjusted for inward and outward transfers. Non-civilian deaths and non-civilian notifications are excluded. Estimates of the numbers and distribution of the non-civilian population are not available and the birth rate for 1944 can only be based on the estimated civilian population of that year.

BIRTHS.

The total number of live births registered during the year was 574. This figure included 308 males and 266 females and gives a live birth rate of 18.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The number of still births registered was 21, including 10 males and 11 females, the still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births being 35.2, an appreciable increase on that for the preceding year.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 284, including 158 males and 126 females, giving a death rate of 9.1 which is considerably less than that of the preceding year. The Infantile death rate - 57 an increase of 15 on that of the preceding year. The chief

causes of deaths of infants were again premature birth, congenital malformations, debility and affections of the respiratory organs. Diseases of the Heart and Vascular System, Cancer, Nephritis, and diseases of the respiratory system were the chief causes of adult deaths. Road accidents accounted for 6 deaths.

Causes of Death in Cherdle R.D. 1944.

						M.	F.
All causes	...	...	...	...	...	158	126
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
2 Measles.	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
3 Scarlet Fever..	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
4 Whooping Cough.	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
5 Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
6 Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
7 Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	0	1
8 Cerebro-spinal fever..	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system..	...	...	...	...	...	4	0
10 Other Tuberculous diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
11 Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	0	1
12 Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	...	22	23
13 Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
14 Cerebral haemorrhage, etc	...	...	...	...	...	14	10
15 Heart disease..	...	...	...	...	...	49	42
16 Other circulatory diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
17 Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	9	5
18 Pneumonia (all forms).	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
19 Other respiratory diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
20 Peptic Ulcer...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
21 Diarrhoea , etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
22 Appendicitis...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
23 Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
24 Acute and chronic nephritis..	...	...	...	...	...	5	8
25 Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
26 Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
27 Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations &c	...	...	...	...	...	14	4
28 Suicide.	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
29 Other violence.	...	...	...	...	...	0	1
30 Road Traffic accidents	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
31 Other defined causes..	...	...	...	...	...	11	10
Special causes (included in No. 30. above)	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox.	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
Polimyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
Deaths of Infants under 1 year.							
Total	...	...	...	...	...	24	9
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	22	7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Live Births - Total	...	...	...	...	...	308	266
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	298	252
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	10	14
Still Births - Total	...	...	...	...	...	10	11
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	10	11
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
Population (Resident)	...	...	...	...	...	31,176	

BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1944. PROVISIONAL FIGURES BASED ON WEEKLY AND QUARTERLY RETURNS.

	England and Wales	126 C.Bs. and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns. Resident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census.	London Adm. County.	Cheadle Rural District.
Live Births ...	17.6	20.3	20.9	15.0	18.4
Still Births ...	0.50	0.64	0.61	0.42	0.67
<u>Deaths:-</u>					
All Causes... ...	11.6	13.7	12.4	15.7	9.1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough...	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.06
Diphtheria. ...	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00
Influenza... ...	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.06
Smallpox... ...	0.00	-	-	-	0.00
Measles	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
	Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-				
Deaths under 1 year of age... ...	46	52	44	61	57
Deaths from Diarrhoea and. Enteritis under 2 years of age.	4.8	7.3	4.4	10.1	3.4
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births:-				
	Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-				
<u>Notifications:-</u>					
Typhoid fever ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03
Cerebro Spinal fever	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.06
Scarlet Fever ...	2.40	2.41	2.67	1.57	2.20
Whooping Cough...	2.49	2.49	2.29	2.90	3.01
Diphtheria. ...	0.58	0.67	0.69	0.31	0.25
Erysipelas. ...	0.29	0.32	0.28	0.37	0.22
Smallpox... ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	4.16	4.51	3.94	2.98	3.62
Pneumonia... ...	0.97	1.13	0.82	0.93	0.86

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still):-

(a) Notifications:-

Puerperal Fever	10.34	13.13	9.25	3.61	1.6
Puerperal Pyrexia				14.14	

(b) Maternal Mortality - England and Wales:-

No. 140 Abortion with sepsis	No. 141 Abortion without sepsis	No. 147 Puerperal Infections	Nos. 142-6 148-150 Other	
0.31	0.09	0.28	1.25	0.0

Abortion: Mortality per million women aged 15 - 45
- England and Wales:-

No. 140 with Sepsis	No. 141 without Sepsis
25	7

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The total number of cases of Infectious disease notified during the year was 327. Scarlet fever accounted for 69, Whooping Cough 92 and Measles 113. Scarlet fever is endemic in this area and there was a continuous flow of cases to the local Hospital throughout the year. The type of the disease was mild and all made a good recovery. Whooping Cough was prevalent during the early and late months of the year, and Measles during the early months, and it is rather remarkable that during the war years the district has never, for any lengthy time, been free of either of these diseases. The number of cases of Diphtheria notified continued to be low and there were no deaths from this disease. The two cases of Malaria were non civilians who had contracted the disease abroad. The one case of Typhoid Fever was an inmate of Cheddleton Mental Hospital, and the case of Paratyphoid was a young adult who contracted the disease outside this area. There does not appear to be any marked increase in the number of persons suffering from Venereal diseases, and any cases that have come to my notice have been treated without necessitating any drastic action. Posters giving guidance about treatment etc., of these diseases are still being displayed in public conveniences.

The County Authority continue to provide facilities for the chemical and bacteriological examination of water, milk, and other foodstuffs, and for the pathological examination of blood, sputum, excreta, etc, etc. The Local Authority provides Diphtheria Antitoxin for the treatment of Diphtheria. There are no facilities in the District for disinfection or disinfestation by means of superheated steam. Premises are disinfected by means of formalin spraying or fumigation under the supervision of your Sanitary Inspectors. The disinfestation of premises, furniture, etc, has, when necessary been carried out by Contractors using Cyanide Gas.

The houses on the Local Authority's housing estates are visited periodically by the Authority's Officials, who have not found any in need of disinfestation during the year.

The Cleansing Stations at the First Aid Post has been used for the treatment of persons suffering from Scabies.

TUBERCULOSIS.
New Cases and Mortality during 1944.

Age Periods	New Cases 19				Deaths 7			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
0	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
15	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	0
25	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
35	3	3	0	0	4	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and upwards.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS. ...	6	5	2	6	4	0	2	1

Notification of Tuberculosis is satisfactorily carried out in this district.

Prevention of Blindness.

The County Authority has made provision for both home and hospital treatment of infants suffering from diseases of the eyes.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Cases			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired	Total Blind- ness	Deaths
Notified	Treated at home	In Hospital				
3	2	1	3	-	-	-

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

It has not been found necessary to take action under the above Regulations, nor has any action been taken under the Public Health Act, 1925, section 62, and section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

Age	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Tuperial Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Nictatorum	Whooping Cough	Mumps	Dysentery	Paratyphoid Fever	Incephalitis Lethargia	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Malaria (contracted abroad)	Typhoid	
0	-	1	-	2	1	-	3	11	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	
1	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	12	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	
5	-	40	2	5	-	-	-	35	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	-	7	2	2	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20	-	4	1	2	1	1	-	-	3	1	1	-	2	1	-	
35	-	2	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	
45	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
65	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	68	8	27	1	7	-	94	113	2	1	1	2	2	1	327
To Hospital	-	60	8	8	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	

